

THORNYCROFT

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LIMITED.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.

LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON AND BIRMINGHAM.

Shanghai Office: 65, Szechuen Road.

15 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines
in Stock

For quotation apply—

R. R. ROXBURGH,

Manager for China,

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Dressing Gowns

Warm, comfy gowns for lounge wear made of "Vivella" or "Jaeger" Wool and Camelhair, in attractive designs.

Prices range from \$22.50 each.

FLANNEL PYJAMAS IN ALL WEIGHTS

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16, DES VUEX ROAD.



SMOKE

Cigars:

EL PALACIO

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO

Cigarettes:

EGYPTIAN

THEODORO VAFIADIS

VIRGINIA

FANCY DRESS

JOY BELLS

DIBS

SOLE AGENTS:

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE
CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 151.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Hotels in Japan & Manchuria

MEMBERS OF JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

Average Rates for Single Rooms (without Bath) including meals
Y10-12 in cities and some popular resorts.
Y8-10 in country districts.

IN JAPAN PROPER

Osaka (Nikko) —	Kyoto —	Nara —	Shirakawa —
Lakeview Hotel	Kyoto Hotel	Nara Hotel	Daiikwan Hotel
Kamakura —	Miyako Hotel	Nikko —	Tokyo —
Kashin Hotel	Matsumoto —	Kanazawa Hotel	Imperial Hotel
Kanazawa —	Park Hotel	Nikko Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel
Mikasa Hotel	Miyajima —	Osaka —	Tokyo Station Hotel
Kobe —	Miyajima Hotel	Osaka Hotel	Yokohama —
Oriental Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Shimonoseki —	Grand Hotel
Yokohama —	Fujiya Hotel	Sau-ya Hotel	

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSSEN

Wang (Seoul) —	Chosen Hotel
Wang Hotel	
Wang Hotel	
Wang Hotel	

IN MANCHURIA

Changchun —	Hotel (Mukden) —
Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Yamato Hotel	
Yamato Hotel	

For 120 page handy guide book and information, please apply to Office of JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU, THOS. COOK & SON, or AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., or SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION, c/o Traffic Bureau, Government Railways, Tokyo.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA.

(BY AN ENGLISH STUDENT AND PHILOSOPHER.)

The Hon. Bertrand Russell, the well-known English philosopher, who is on a lecture tour in China by invitation of a combination of Chinese educational organisations, has given his first impressions of China in the following terms:

The traveller arriving in China from Europe for the first time is struck to begin with by the great artistic beauty of all that is traditional, and the aesthetic ruin wrought by modern industrialism wherever it has penetrated. If he is a man whose main interest is art and beauty, he will probably continue to deplore the influence of Europe; he will observe the decay of Chinese painting and poetry, the substitution of (to him) commonplace Western furniture for the stiff tables and chairs of the old tradition. He will perhaps go even further, and carry his conservatism into the domain of ideas. He will find an old world charm in Buddhist monasteries and Buddhist thought; he will rejoice to find that there are men of high education in their own line, whose whole outlook and knowledge is utterly different from that of learned Europeans. And he will wish such peculiarities preserved, in order to increase the interest and diversity of the spectacle which the world offers to studious contemplation.

COURTESY CANNOT BE TAUGHT AS MUSEUM.

But if he takes the trouble to consider China in itself, not merely as a spectacle, he is not likely to remain content with this conservative attitude. He will realize that the old beauty has no longer any vitality and that it can only be preserved by treating the whole country as a museum. He will find that many of the most vigorous and intelligent of the Chinese are entirely unappreciative of all ancient excellences in China, and distinctly impatient when foreigners praise it. He will quickly discover that progress is only possible by abandoning the old even when it is really good. Industrialism, democracy, science and modern education do not have the static quality of traditional and unchanging civilisations. Europe, at the present day, lacks the charm which it had four or five centuries ago, and yet hardly any European would wish to revert to the Middle Ages, and similarly what is most vital in China wishes to press forward, without too much tenderness for the aesthetic losses that must be involved.

ABILITY TO FOLLOW BUT NOT TO LEAD.

One is struck on arriving from Europe by the tremendous eagerness for ideas, for enlightenment, for guidance, which exists among those who have lost faith in the old traditions. Something of the old Confucian's belief in the value of learning and the importance of the sage survives even among the most iconoclastic. China has been governed for many ages largely by men chosen, at least nominally, on account of their literary eminence. There has come to be a scholarly caste, of whom the younger ones now look to America (or, in some cases, Europe) for intellectual guidance. Their desire is usually not for facts so much as for what may be called wisdom. It is impossible not to be surprised by the general belief that a sage must be able to give moral advice, by which a nation's difficulties can be solved. We in the West have lost our belief in Wise Men. This is part of the general diminution of belief in the individual, which has been brought about by organization, by the vast size of our States, our business enterprises, and our political parties. But in China there is still an expectation that a wise man may play the part of Solon or Lycurgus. There is a willingness and desire to follow, but there is, apparently, no correlative ability to lead.

EDUCATION OF WORKERS NECESSARY.

What China has achieved in the last twenty years is quite amazing. I have no doubt that the most important thing for China now is education not only of the peasant class, but of the whole people. China is traditionally aristocratic in its social organization, and this tradition is still very dominant. Life in China reminds a European of the eighteenth century: the cheapness and abundance of labour, the multitude of servants, the survival of handicrafts, produce an economic situation such as Europe experienced before the industrial revolution. And the mental atmosphere, too, is not dissimilar. The scepticism in regard to traditional beliefs, and the eager readiness after some new gospel, are just what was characteristic of France a hundred and fifty years ago. I do not think any new gospel which is to be of value to China is possible without a more democratic spirit, and I think this spirit will have to be first of all in the provision of education for the working classes. I am, of course, very conscious of the difficulties and obstacles that stand in the way, but I believe they can be overcome in time by patience and determination.

The problem of relations with other Powers and with Western ideas and methods is obviously a very delicate one.

FOREIGN IDEAS AND FOREIGN POLICY.

If it were possible, I suppose a patriotic Chinese with a modern outlook would desire to have the greatest possible benefit from Western science and industrial methods, with the least possible political and economical domination by foreign nations. But probably the ideas and the domination are difficult to dissociate. Probably any steps that might be taken to resist foreign capital and foreign aggression would only be successful, if they were part of a great patriotic campaign, which would inevitably extend also into the region of ideas and economic methods and social organization. Under these circumstances (Continued on foot of next column.)

COMMERCIAL HONESTY OF THE CHINESE.

In the course of an article in *The Far Eastern* on "The Development of Trade with China," Mr. Edward B. Bruce, President of the Pacific Development Corporation, writes:—

Too many people promise their relations with the Chinese on the theory that honourable and just dealing on the part of the Chinese are a result of force and not of inclination; that a contract is only good because there is a gunboat in the offing to enforce it. No more unjust and unintelligent theory was ever given credence. When in all the rest of the world might was right, when in Japan the humble merchant who dared speak to the proud Samurai thereby grossly insulted them, when in Europe the retainers of the noble lords and ladies were getting their weekly pay by waylaying and robbing the itinerant merchants, and when in America the Indians were roaming Manhattan Island and scalping each other because no foreigner had yet appeared on the scene to be treated—at the time when the above incidents give no unfair picture of the legal status of life and property in the rest of the world—the Chinese merchant and banker was conducting his business, living up to his obligations and occupying a leading and honourable position in the community. The Chinese are essentially peace-loving, law-abiding, people, and to-day you can do business in China with firms that have been in continuous existence and have met their every obligation for over six hundred years. Is such a firm with such a record a poor business risk? In all the history of China, so far as I know, and I have taken special pains to find out, China has never defaulted on a single foreign obligation. Do you wonder that a people knowing this and proud of their record resent the imputation that an army is a necessary witness to a contract?

CHINA'S UNPAID SOLDIERY.

THE CHANGSHA SETTLEMENT.

By invitation of the members of the Provincial Assembly, General Chao Tih-hen, Commander-in-Chief of the Hunan army, and Mr. Lin Tze-yu, Civil Governor, who escaped to their friends' residences for safety during the recent riots have returned to their duties. So that normal conditions have now been restored in Changsha, says a Chinese news agency report, which adds that General Chao and Mr. Lin held a special conference with important leaders and military officers in the Chamber of Commerce room when it was decided to pay one-fourth of the salaries due to the officers and soldiers within this year, the remainder to be paid in two instalments next year. It is hoped that this arrangement will satisfy the soldiery, at least for the moment. This arrangement can only be regarded as a temporary expedient of the Hunan situation, because there are too many military factions and opposing interests to be reconciled. Further, there is no central authority in Changsha which can hold the whole situation, so that it is to be feared that similar disturbances may occur again at any time.

LU YUNG-TING CONTRACTS FRENCH LOAN.

PLEDGING KWANGSI MINES FOR SECURITY.

The Kwangsi Reconstruction Association, with offices in Canton, has petitioned the Military Government, according to a Minchi News Agency report, to address a note to the French diplomatic authorities in China protesting against the alleged French loan of \$10,000,000 to Lu Yung-ting, the leading militarist of Kwangsi. Lu is alleged to have offered the mineral resources of Kwangsi as security for the loan.

The Kwangsi residents in Canton have also urged upon the Military Government to undertake an expedition early against Lu Yung-ting.

It seems difficult to obtain the good without the bad. At any rate, a newly-arrived foreigner here feels puzzled, and does not know exactly what he should desire.

It is clear, in any case, that industrialism must profoundly change China during the next twenty years. One could wish that the industrial development here without the bad features which have proved inseparable from its growth everywhere else, but perhaps that is too much to hope. I have no doubt that by foresight and method the transition to industrialism could be effected without any evils of a serious kind; but no nation hitherto has shown foresight and method in the transition, and there is no reason to suppose that China will prove an exception.

LEADERSHIP.

The hopeful features in China, on a superficial acquaintance of only a few weeks, seem to me to be the great eagerness for ideas on the part of the educated minority, and the great willingness to accept leadership towards some better social and political system. I fully believe that, given patience and a willingness to reverse the necessary stages, these qualities can lead to a wonderful national awakening if wise leaders can be found. But I do not yet know what likelihood there is of these conditions being fulfilled.

FRATERNALITY.

One thing, at any rate, I can praise with complete confidence, and that is Chinese hospitality. I have been welcomed with a warmth that has surprised and touched me, and have been treated everywhere with a "quite extraordinary kindness. It is natural to wish that I could make some return for this kindness in the form of help in China's problems, but I am impressed by the complexity and difficulty of those problems, and by the impossibility of understanding them when one is a recent arrival and ignorant of the Chinese language. So long as this remains the case, anything that I may find to any must continue to suffer from superficiality and ignorance."

CHINESE FAMINES.

MR. J. O. P. BLAND ON THEIR CAUSE.

In the *Observer* of the 31st October, Mr. J. O. P. Bland discusses the cause of Chinese famines, which he finds in the excessive and increasing population. In the course of his observations he says:—

So long as China maintains a birth-rate which is estimated at fifty-five per thousand or over, the only possible alternative to these periodical visitations would be emigration, and this would have to be on such a scale as would speedily overrun and overfill the habitable globe. To those who are unfamiliar with the facts of China's case, and with the working of the law of population this statement may possibly seem overblown. It is, nevertheless, true, and its truth may easily be verified by a simple arithmetical calculation. Given sufficiency of food and elbow-room, the population of China, maintaining its present birth-rate, would double itself by natural increase in about twenty years. In other words, by the end of the present century, it would amount to about 2,500 millions, that is to say, more than the present population of the globe, and far more than its soil can support. This natural increase of one of the strongest stocks of the human race has for centuries been kept in check within its own borders, and within the limits of its available food supply, by infanticide, by civil war, by pestilence and by famine.

The problem thus presented is one, with which neither humanitarian nor religious zeal can ever cope, so long as we fail to recognize and to attack the fundamental cause of these calamities. As a matter of course, the benevolent activities of our missionary societies to reduce the death-rate, by the prevention of infanticide and the checking of disease, actually serve in the end to aggravate the pressure of population upon its food supply, and to increase the severity of the inevitable resultant catastrophe. What is needed for the prevention, or, at least, the mitigation, of these scourges is an organized educational propaganda directed first, against polygamy and the marriage of minors and the unfair, and next, towards such a limitation of the birth-rate as shall approximate to the standard of civilized countries. But as long as Bishops and well-meaning philanthropists in England and America continue to praise and encourage "the glorious fertility of the East," there can be but little hope of minimising the penalties of the ruthless struggle for existence in China, and Nature's law will, therefore, continue to work out its own pitiless solution, weeding out every year millions of predestined weaklings.

FUNDS NEEDED.

FOR FAMINE RELIEF AND DISBANDMENT OF TROOPS.

Various Ministries have held conferences to discuss the advisability of contracting a famine relief loan of \$50,000,000 from foreign bankers; and it is decided that the proceeds of the loan will be used for the construction of roads and railways, and for the relief of the famine-stricken provinces. The above works will require a sum of at least \$12,000,000, which will give means of livelihood for 1,200,000 famine sufferers. \$30,000,000 of the proceeds will be employed for the disbandment of 30 Army Division of troops, and another sum of \$8,000,000 to be used for the organization of a Commercial Bank. Negotiations will be opened with the Group Banks for the above loan.—*Peking Daily News*.

CUSTOMS TO COLLECT FAMINE SURTAX.

CONDITIONS OF BANKS FOR ADVANCE.

The Waichow has informed the Foreign Legations that the Inspector-General of Customs will collect the surtax, which will hand over to the Famine Relief Committee. It is assumed that if the four foreign banks advance the \$4,000,000 secured by the customs tax, the Chinese intend to use the funds to be responsible to the banks. The general opinion is that it would be the simplest course for the banks to receive payments direct from the Customs. It is understood that the banks are ready to make the advance when the supervision of expenditure and other details have been arranged.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

UNIVERSITY, S. O.C.C. 8.

This match was played in the University Ground on December 23rd. The University was represented by N. M. Lim (capt.), S. A. M. Sopher, H. S. Tay, K. C. and O. C. Cheah, H. O. Lee, K. H. Chao, D. K. Samy, N. Serb, G. S. Lim and T. S. Khoo, with O. L. Chow and B. H. Wong as reserves.

The scores were in favour of the University five to three. Of the winning team, Samy and K. S. Cheah were each responsible for two goals, the remaining one being due to Serb.

When play was over the visitors were entertained at a dinner at which the Acting Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar were present.

The Vancouver correspondent of *The Times* "Trade Supplement," dealing with Pacific Coast staples, states that there is a glut of high grade timber. Overseas markets have not been able as yet to provide the necessary outlet for this surplus product. Traders are looking forward to the development of new markets in the Far East, in the Malay States, and as far west as India, through the activities of the Canadian mercantile marine, which this month starts an additional new service to India, calling at South China and Straits Settlements ports.

GOLF NOTES.

(BY JODIAG.)

A most successful and enjoyable Christmas meeting, at Fanling, was brought to a conclusion, on Monday afternoon, with three cheers and a "tiger," for Mrs. Bowden-Smith, who very kindly presented the prizes to the winners of the various competitions.

Throughout the holiday both courses were very well patronised, and there were record entries for almost all the competitions. The mixed foursomes, which was won by Mrs. Moxon and Mr. A. M. D. Wallace, was exceptionally popular, over 30 couples competing, and to my knowledge two couples were debarred from entering on account of being unable to book a time. The bad arrangement for time booking for this competition was the one black mark against the Committee. The course was supposed to be reserved for mixed foursomes from 1.30 p.m., but this was not sufficiently advertised or controlled. Owing to the influence of a few selfish old gentlemen, the Committee have a holy dread of reserving either of the courses for special competitions. We have had one or two experiences of this nature this season and it is to be hoped that we shall have no more.

Considering the strong wind that was blowing throughout the week-end, the scores of the winners in all events were good. Miss Healing's win in the Ladies' Bogey competition was a very fine performance; 2 up on Bogey, from scratch, shows that she is well above the average lady golfer and I fancy she will figure prominently in the Ladies' Championship. Mrs. Drew and Mrs. Manning have each reached the semi-final, in the lower half of the draw. In the upper half Miss Healing and Mrs. Winslow are still in the running, but have not yet got as far as the semi-final. In the Men's 18 hole medal competition Mr. R. P. Shaw was the winner, with 77 nett, a very good score.

The result of the men's eclectic medal competition is not yet known, but I have heard a rumour of two 78's nett, which I fancy will not be far off winning. Mrs. P. Maitland has won the Railway Cup.

The draw for the Wodehouse Cup, ladies' foursomes, was published in yesterday's papers. The first and second rounds must be completed by January 21st. Twelve couples have entered, which is a great improvement on the entries for recent competitions.

During the week-end, 19th-21st inst., there were 33 entrants for the Men's Bogey pool, but only four players returned cards, a most disgraceful state of affairs. The winner was Mr. R. K. Valentine with 1 down, a very creditable performance. Mr. M. M. Maas was second with 3 down. It would be a wise procedure on the part of the handicapping committee, if they added one stroke to the handicaps of those players who did not return cards. Also it would be just as well, if in future, the Committee call a competition void unless 75 per cent. of the cards taken out are returned.

I have heard that many of the leading professionals, at home, were disappointed with the result of the conference, between the Rules Committee and the delegates of the United States G.A. regarding the limitation of the size and weight of the golf ball. They contend that the Rules Committee missed a good opportunity, in failing to standardise the "foater," and thereby restore some of the interest which the game has lost during the current century. Under the circumstances I think it was a pity the Professional Golfers' Association did not take the matter up, and signify their intention to strongly uphold the standardisation of the "foater," in spite of the American opposition to the Rules Committee. If such action had been taken, the Royal and Ancient Committee might have stuck to their original idea of standardising the golf ball. As it was they fell between two stools.

The light floating ball certainly calls for more skill in controlling the flight, than the heavy balls. Too much attention is devoted to length these days, and our pride costs us money, for manufacturers have not been slow in detecting the weakness and "catering" for it. The P.G.A. control the "News of the World" tournament, so here is a chance for them to demonstrate practically that their faith in the "foater" is justified. It would be an interesting experiment.

Since the draw for the 1920 Captain's Cup is posted, the 1st and 2nd rounds must be completed by January 17th, the semi-finals by January 24th and the final, over 18 holes, on January 31st. It is unfortunate that Mr. Kraft, this year's runner-up in the Championship, will not be with us long enough to compete.

On New Year's day there is a Tombstone Competition for men, over the old course at Fanling. I am not quite certain of the nature of this competition, but I think it is played as follows:—Each entrant plays the number of strokes equivalent to Bogey plus his handicap, and then wherever he finishes, he places a peg in the ground, with his name on it. The leading peg, which may have got as far as the 20th hole even, is the winner.

There is a ladies' eclectic competition running throughout December, and January, for the best eclectic medal score over the first 9 holes of the New Course.

Let us not forget the last date for playing the fourth round of the Governor's Shield is January 3rd.

FAREWELL PARADE FOR MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS. PRESENTATION OF DECORATIONS, OFFICERS AND MEN HONOURED.

A farewell parade in honour of Major-General F. Ventriss, C.B., who has had command of the Troops in China for the past five and a half years, was held at Murray Barracks Parade Ground yesterday morning, at which a number of officers and men were presented with war and peace decorations. The parade state was: Royal Garrison Artillery, 50; Royal Engineers, 20; 2nd Batt. Wiltshire Infantry, 350. Drill order.

The parade formed up at 9.30 a.m. and was dismissed at 10 a.m. Major C. A. Law was in charge.

Major-General F. Ventriss visited each unit and spoke a few words of farewell. He congratulated the Royal Garrison Artillery on the fine work they had done during the war. The safety of the port had very largely depended on their efficiency and the manner in which they had carried out their duties. He also expressed his appreciation of the high order of efficiency always maintained in the Engineer units and mentioned that thoroughness in this branch of the service was invaluable to the command force of a garrison or army in the field. Addressing the Wiltshire, General Ventriss said he had, and always would have, a warm spot in his heart for them. When he mobilised he was sent to the delightful county of Wiltshire. He hoped the regiment would have a pleasant stay in Hongkong, and that when they were transferred to India they would have a pleasant station.

Major-General F. Ventriss then presented the following decorations—

OFFICERS—

Major G. N. Humphreys, A.A.S.C. D.S.O.

Major A. W. Timmins, 2nd Battalion, M.O.

Capt. H. S. Mills, A.E.C. M.B.E.

Capt. Q. H. G. H. Fogg, R.A.S.C. O.B.E.

E.C.Q.M.S. S. G. Smith, E.S. M.B.E.

MEN—

1914 Star.—A/Sgt. Beard, D. Co., 2nd Batt. Wiltshire, and Pte. T. J. Orr, D. Co., Wiltshire.

1915 Star.—Pte. W. J. Dyke, C. Att. B. Co.; Pte. E. Whittaker, D. Co.; L/C F. B. P. Trivett, D. Co.; L/C P. G. Chown, C. Att. B. Co.; L/C A. J. Hendley, C. Co.; L/C E. J. Woodward, D. Co.; L/C W. Andrews, D. Co.; L/C L. Lane, B. Co.; Sgt. T. Reeves, B. Co.; L/C T. J. Rogers, B. Co.; L/C G. Elmes, D. Co.; L/C C. Joye, B. Co.; L/C C. Brooks, B. Sigs.; L/C H. Read, C. Co.; L/C C. Cowley, C. Co.; L/C F. Hawkins, C. Co.; Sgt. W. C. Woodward, C. Co.; Sgt. Grace, D. Co.; Pte. Perrett, D. Co.; Pte. W. A. Tanner, C. Co.; L/C Harris, C. Co.; L/C Fenfold, A. Att. C. Co.

Bandmaster, Entson, L.S. and M.S.M.; Sgt. Scudmore, E.M., and Sgt. Reeves, M.S.M.

FAREWELL TO MR. AND MRS. STABB.

The Colony bids farewell to-day to Mr. N. J. Stabb, on his retirement from the Chief Managership of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and to Mrs. Stabb. They are leaving by the Pacific Mail steamer *Colombia*, and proceeding to England via the United States. Business men, Europeans and Chinese alike, have been paying their tributes to Mr. Stabb's financial genius and sound judgment at complimentary dinners during the past week or ten days, though only the banquet tendered to him by the Chinese merchants and bankers in the Colony has received publicity in the Press. Last night it was the turn of the Bank's Staff to entertain their honoured chief of the past ten years at a farewell dinner at the Bank Mess, and to add their tribute of respect and esteem to the general chorus. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stabb will be greatly missed in the Colony, but in their retirement they will have the hearty good wishes of a very large circle of friends throughout the Far East. We are sure we shall be voicing their sentiments in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Stabb a safe and pleasant journey home, and long enjoyment of the honours they already have and any that may yet come to them.

At the Bath County Court, recently, William Chessman, second cook on the *San Melito*, a vessel owned by the Eagle Oil Company, of London, brought an action under the Workmen's Compensation Act in respect of injuries received as the result of an accident by a mad Japanese seaman. The log of the vessel showed that the Japanese "ran amok," before attacking the plaintiff. He wounded three sailors with a knife, and struck a blow with a cleaver at the boy in the galley. Later he apparently took a lifebuoy and jumped overboard. The Judge found that the accident, as it was termed, did not arise out of the plaintiff's employment, and gave judgment for the employers.

AFFRAY WITH ARMED ROBBERS IN YAUMATI. POLICE SERGEANT KILLED AND ANOTHER WOUNDED.

The difficulties and dangers attendant upon the performance of police duty in the Colony of Hongkong were once more illustrated on Monday night when one Police-sergeant was killed and another one wounded in an encounter with armed robbers in Yaumati. This is the second time in the last few days that Inspector Caygill and the police under his charge, regardless of risk, have set out to prevent, if possible, the commission of crime. On this occasion they did not attain their objective without loss. Lance-Sergeant R. C. Gardiner, who was one of the first to come in conflict with the robbers, was fatally wounded in the abdomen and died within fifteen minutes without regaining consciousness. Lance-Sergeant J. R. McWalter was wounded in the left arm and is now under treatment at the Government Civil Hospital.

STORY OF THE AFFRAY.

The police had received information that an armed robbery was contemplated upon a house, No. 315, Reclamation Street, Yaumati. At about nine o'clock, on Monday night, therefore, Inspector Caygill, Detective-Inspector Ogg, and Sergeants McWalter, Gardiner and Ellis, with a number of Chinese detectives surrounded No. 315, taking up positions from which, without being seen, they might observe any unusual occurrence at the house. An hour was spent in waiting. Suddenly, a shot was fired, a whistle was blown and the police were closing in upon the premises in pursuit of certain shadowy figures barely visible in the darkness. When the main body, in charge of Inspector Caygill, entered No. 315, they found that two of the forces—Sergeant Gardiner and Sergeant McWalter—had slightly preceded them and had received the brunt of the robbers' resistance. Sergeant Gardiner lay wounded; he was unconscious and never regained his faculties before he died, a few minutes later, so that no account of what had passed could be obtained from him.

Some suspects have been detained by the police; one man was caught by District Watchman No. 3 in Shanghai Street. The police believe that one of the armed band was wounded, but at any rate he was not so seriously hurt as to be unable to make his escape.

THE AFFRAY DESCRIBED.

What passed in the darkness of the house before the main body of police and detectives under Inspector Caygill heard the shots ring out, was narrated by Sergeant McWalter, at the Government Civil Hospital, yesterday afternoon. Sergeant McWalter, who was well enough to leave his bed, told a very modest story which set the dramatic events out in their true perspective.

"First of all," he began, "Sergeant Gardiner and myself were posted inside the house upon which the robbery was to take place. The interior was in one room after the fashion of most Chinese shop residences. The main entrance was on one of the chief thoroughfares, while the opposite end opened out on to a narrow, dark lane. On one side of the room—near the lane—I took up the watch, concealed in a cubicle, while, at the front end, Sergeant Gardiner crouched in hiding. Thus we were prepared for the entrance of the bandits from either end. We may have been in hiding an hour when suspicious noises at the front door heralded the approach of the robbers. In the next breath the door opened inwards, there was a halt, and two shadowy figures entered silently. They passed down the building ahead of my hiding place without observing me. It was very dark and I could not see well. I arose and followed where I imagined they had gone. Almost immediately the ruffians came out of the darkness and I could see that Sergeant Gardiner was following them. I hastened to close up with him, but, before I was able to do so, the robbers entered an adjoining room, which I have since discovered was the cookhouse. They disappeared into this chamber with Gardiner almost upon them. He stood framed in the doorway for a second, then there came a flash of light, a heavy report, and I saw Gardiner crumple up and fall forward into the room. I rushed up to his assistance and, sounding the alarm, beat down over him. Another flash and a report and I felt a bullet sear through the upper part of my arm. I could not see my assailants."

At this point Sergeant McWalter does not clearly remember the connection of events. The shock of his wound and the fate of his comrade had naturally affected him, so that the next occurrence he remarked was the arrival of the main police body under Inspector Caygill. How the miscreants escaped from the building he could not say. He is of the opinion that they had confederates outside.

Returning to Sergeant Gardiner, he said that when the shot that proved fatal had been fired the Sergeant just fell like a log, uttering no cry and never speaking. Life left him almost immediately. The bullet entered low down on the left side of his abdomen.

The condition of Sergeant McWalter is satisfactory. He hopes, he says, to be about town by New Year's Day.

FUNERAL OF LANCE-SERGEANT R. C. GARDINER.

A large and representative gathering of members of the Police Force followed the remains of the late Lance-Sergeant R. C. Gardiner to the Protestant Cemetery, yesterday evening. The plain coffin was brought over from the Kowloon Mortuary in a police launch to Tin Lok Lane pier where it was placed on a gun-carriage, this latter being drawn by eight Lance-Sergeants. The Band of the Wiltshires headed the procession, and the gun-carriage was followed by the Lance-Sergeants, Mr. P. P. J. Woodhouse, C.I.E., (Captain-Superintendent of Police); Mr. T. H. King (Deputy Superintendent of Police); Chief Inspector Kerr, Chief Detective-Inspector Morrison, Inspectors Sullivan, Gerard, Grant, Appleton, Kent, Moore, Birchall, Eames, Jackson, Peterson, Cullford, Gordon, Motinider, Singh, Naby Khan, the Revenue Officers, Prison Warders, and Indian and Chinese members of the Police Force.

From the gate of the Protestant Cemetery, the coffin was borne by six Lance-Sergeants to the upper part of the Cemetery where an impressive service was conducted by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle.

A large number of wreaths bore eloquent testimony to the esteem in which the deceased was held by his colleagues. Following are the names of those who sent wreaths:—No. 1 Police Station, Sergeants' Mess (Central Police Station), Water Police Station, deceased's comrades of the Yaumati Police Mess, Central Sanitary Department, the Indian Police, European Revenue Officers, the Staff of Victoria Central Police Station, Sergeants' Mess (Wiltshire Regiment), Sergeants of Water Police, Chinese detectives, Inspector Ng Muk and all Chinese constables, Navy Yard Police, Chief Inspector and Mrs. Kerr, Chief Detective-Inspector Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Inspector and Mrs. Purden, Inspector Grant, Inspector and Mrs. O'Sullivan, Inspector and Mrs. Lavery, Inspector Gordon, Inspector and Mrs. Appleton, Inspector and Mrs. Moore, Inspector and Mrs. Gerard and family, Inspector and Mrs. Caygill, Inspector Cockle, Inspector Gerrard, Sergeant McLellan, Sub-Inspector Spear, Sub-Inspector and Mrs. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Kynock, Mr. and Mrs. Millington, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Clark, and Mr. E. T. W. Slay.

OBITUARY.

MR. GEORGE IRELAND.

We regret to record the death of Mr. George Ireland who for the past five years has been the manager of the China Light and Power Co., Ltd., in Kowloon. About two years ago Mr. Ireland developed serious symptoms of consumption which a protracted stay in California and subsequent, a brief stay in the sub-tropical climate of Yunnan, unhappily failed to remove, and he succumbed to this fatal malady on Christmas morning. The funeral took place the same evening at Happy Valley and, notwithstanding the short notice was attended by many friends.

THE FUNERAL OF MRS. NORTHCOTE.

At the funeral of Mrs. Northcote, which took place at the Protestant Cemetery at Happy Valley on Monday evening, there were present: Sir Paul Carter, Dr. G. P. Jordan, Dr. G. Forayth, Mr. H. Percy Smith, Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. W. A. Hamblin, Mr. D. W. Cameron, Mr. J. H. Beth, Mr. A. Beth, Mr. W. J. Wilkinson, Mr. W. E. Wilkinson, Mr. A. M. Clark, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. A. G. Coppin and her sorrowing husband, the household staff of servants, and many of the Land Investment Company's Contractors.

Wreaths were sent by: Mowbray, Sir Paul and Lady Carter, Dr. and Mrs. Jordan, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Holyoak, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Cameron, Mr. W. Sinclair, Mr. H. Percy Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Beth, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Coppin, Mr. A. M. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. C. Forayth, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamblin, Mr. and Mrs. Hamblin, Mr. W. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Forbes, Mrs. and Miss Wallace, Mr. G. M. Dowling, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, and family, Mr. and Mrs. Grimble, Mr. Harold Beth, the house servants, Messrs. Sui Yuen and others.

RUSSIAN CONSULATE IN HONGKONG.

TO BE CLOSED—ON JANUARY 1ST.

The following correspondence has taken place between the Russian Consul in Hongkong and the Government of the Colony:—

Hongkong, November 28th, 1920.

Sir,—Under circumstances over which I have no control I am forced to close the Russian Consulate at Hongkong soon.

The liquidation of the affairs of the Consulate necessarily occupy some time, and I will have the honour to inform you later of the definite date of the closing of that institution which has been in my charge during the last ten years.

In asking you to bring this to the knowledge of His Excellency the Governor, I take the opportunity to offer you the assurances of my high consideration and very sincere thanks for your assistance and invariable courtesy.

(Sd.) V. D'OTTINGEN.

The Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, November 28th, 1920.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 468 of the 29th November in which you report that the Russian Consulate at Hongkong is about to be closed.

I am to express the regret of this Government at the coming termination of the cordial relations which it has maintained with you over so long a period; and I take the opportunity to thank you for the valuable assistance and advice which you have so frequently given in all matters relating to Russian affairs.

I assure you of my highest consideration.—I am, etc.,

(Sd.) M. FERNANDEZ.

Colonial Secretary.

Mons. V. D'OTTINGEN.

The Consul for Russia, Hongkong.

According to subsequent information from the Russian Consul the Consulate will be closed as from 1st January, 1921.

INCIDENTS OF THE WEEK END.

NO HOLIDAY AT THE HOSPITAL.

During the holiday week end there have been a number of admissions to the Government Civil Hospital of members of the Chinese population.

A Chinese is under treatment for a wound in the abdomen said to have been inflicted with a knife by a relative, who is in custody, but who is believed to be insane. The victim's condition is not serious.

A Chinese woman who was hurt while alighting from a tram-car in motion, and a boy of 12 who was knocked down by another car are also under treatment.

Another Chinese received injuries through becoming involved in a fight in Wanchai between soldiers and sailors who are said to have been intoxicated. This man was treated for head injuries. Two other wounding cases, in which Chinese were involved, were reported; the wounded men were admitted to hospital but no details are obtainable as to the circumstances under which they were hurt.

NO FIRES.

It is noteworthy that the Fire Brigade was not called to any fires during the Christmas holidays although earlier in the month outbreaks were occurring at the rate of about one a day.

BLASTING DURING PROHIBITED HOURS.

COOLIES' DEATH AT A QUARRY.

A contractor's foreman was charged, on remand, before Mr. Orme, yesterday, with carrying out blasting operations at a quarry in Kowloon during prohibited hours. A workman was killed at the quarry by the effect of the charge.

Inspector Fox, who prosecuted, said that the accused was in charge of the quarry. He carried out blasting operations at 3 p.m.

The Magistrate remarked that according to the evidence at the inquest, the coolies should have run down the hill. Instead, however, several of them took cover behind the rocks in the vicinity. He was of the opinion that at most the accused was guilty merely of a formal breach.

The Inspector: That is so. There is no public road in the vicinity and the nearest house, excepting the matchsheds occupied by the workmen, is 5,000 yards away.

The Magistrate: Is there any particular offence you want to bring home to the accused?

The Inspector: I think he should be cautioned.

The Magistrate: Did you allow him to carry out the blasting? I mean, it would not be fair to punish him just because a death had occurred.

The Inspector: The police did not know blasting was going on.

The Magistrate: There is no objection to blasting being carried out at any time there?

The Inspector: No particular objection, but he did not have a permit.

The Magistrate: If the blasting had been carried out with a permit and at the proper time the accident would have happened all the same. I don't think the public is affected much as to the hour of blasting in this quarry, but a rule is a rule and I will impose a fine of \$25 on the accused.

READY FOR SERVICE CLOTHING FOR MEN

TWEED SUITS AND GOLF COATS—FLANNEL JACKETS AND TROUSERS—SMART OVERCOATS AND MOTOR ULSTERS—TWEED JACKETS AND KNICKERS



READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS will be the feature of a special display at Lane Crawford's during January. The Garments we offer are equal in every respect to the finest bespoke work, special care being exercised to prevent any resemblance to a Ready-made Garment and L. C. & Co. take this opportunity of inviting every man who appreciates the mental, commercial and social value of Fine Attire to pay a visit of inspection during this special show.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST ARRIVED
A large consignment of
DOBBIE MCINNESS IMPROVED
BOURDON STEAM PRESSURE AND
VACUUM GAUGES
6" 7" and 8" from 200 lbs to 500 lbs.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Tel 1741 HONGKONG.

PIANOS
"BABY" GRAND & UPRIGHT
By
CHICKERING,
BROADWOOD,
COLLARD & COLLARD,
ALLISON & HAMILTON.
THE BEST THE WORLD CAN PRODUCE.
The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Powell
TELEPHONE 3146.
GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS & BREECHES
MAKERS.

We specialise in Evening Dress and Morning Suits.
By Using only the best materials, both as regards cloth and trimmings, and by putting all hand work into these garments satisfaction is assured.
STYLE & FIT GUARANTEED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1919, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on SATURDAY, the 1st JANUARY, 1921.
Hongkong, December 23th, 1920. [1978]

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA, E.C.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held on THURSDAY, December 30th, 1920, at 5.30 P.M. for 8 P.M.
All Master Masons are invited to attend.
Morning Dress. [1979]

SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL.

SCOTSMEN are reminded that the LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above CLOSURE on the 31st DECEMBER, and any who intend to subscribe are requested to send in their Subscriptions on or before that date to either of the undersigned.

JOHN JOHNSTONE.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
c/o JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd.
T. W. HILL,
Hon. Secretary.
HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY,
c/o BRADLEY & Co. Ltd. [1980]

TO LET

SIX ROOMED HOUSE. Furnished, in Kowloon, for 8 or 9 months from Middle of March.
Apply— Box No. 1981, Office of "Daily Press" 1981

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship.

"LAIBANG"
Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 1st Jan., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, December 26th, 1920. [1982]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"RHESUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 25th December.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undischarged after the 31st December will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th Jan., 1921, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 26th, 1920. [1983]

THEATRE ROYAL

Last 3 Performances.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

at 8.15 P.M. sharp.
Return for a short farewell season of the

BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY

In their repertoire of New Plays

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

"CAESAR'S WIFE"

THURSDAY, Dec. 30th—
"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"

FRIDAY, Dec. 31st—
By Special Request

"THE ROTTERS"

Come and laugh in the New Year.
Booking Plans Open at MOUTRIE'S [1905]

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for information of owners of PRIVATE CHAIRS and RICKSHAS that LICENCES for Private Chairs, Private Rickshas and Drivers are due for RENEWAL on JANUARY 1st, 1921.
P. F. J. WOODHOUSE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, December 24th, 1920. [1985]

NOTICE

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to inform the holders of the TEMPORARY BONDS of the Credit National 1919, which have been subscribed through us, that same must be EXCHANGED in our Paris Office for Definite Bonds before March 1921. [1782]

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATE for 2 Shares Numbers 25592/25593 issued on 22nd Dec. 1920, in the name of ISMAEL ELLAY MADAR has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before 7th January, 1921, it shall be deemed cancelled and of no effect.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 21st 1920 [1946]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Final Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1920.

THE BOARD having declared a FINAL DIVIDEND of 20% (Twenty per cent) free of Income Tax for the year ending 30th June, 1920, holders of Bearer Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividends on presenting No. 18 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
THE BANQUE PARISIENNE D'ETABLISSEMENT.
The Payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels, as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.
GENERAL MANAGERS,
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
Hongkong, December 22nd, 1920 [1985]

HONGKONG HOTEL

NEW YEAR'S EVE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1920.

THE attention of patrons is drawn to the fact that the usual Dance will not be held at the Hotel on the above date, as the entire accommodation has been booked from 9.30 P.M. to the "AT HOME" to be given by Lt.-Col. J. R. WYNDHAM and Officers of the 2nd Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment). [1983]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

THE Completion of the BALL ROOM

EXTENSION has increased the Dance Floor capacity to 4,000 Square Feet.

DINNER DANCES

will be held at the above Hotel on the following dates—
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1920.

NEW YEAR'S EVE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1920.

NEW YEAR'S DAY

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1921.

HONGKONG HOTEL

DINNER DANCE

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1920. [1982]

WAR MEMORIAL

SUBSCRIPTION LIST

FOR the erection by Public Subscription, of a building to be run on Y.M.C.A. lines, to be called the WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTE and to be managed for the joint use of the Navy, the Army and Civilians by a Joint Board of Directors.

Lists may be found at—
Messrs. Lane & Crawford,
Kelly & Walsh,
Montrie,
Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
The Hongkong Club,
Hongkong Cricket Club,
Club Lantano,
Engineers' Institute,
Victoria Recreation Club,
Kowloon Cricket Club,
Kowloon Bowling Club,
Peak Club,
Club de Recreation,
Oraingower Club.

M. J. BREEN,
Hon. Secretary,
War Memorial Committee.
Hongkong, December 15th, 1920. [1918]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, G.E.O.'s Room, Restaurant, General Hall, Church,
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.
Motor Launch "Daylight."

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for—
Bosch P. Q., AD, AP, AW, BF.

TO LET. In Early February, Furnished EUROPEAN FLAT in Kowloon, 3 Rooms and all conveniences. Apply Box 80, care of Daily Press Office.

TO LET.

EUROPEAN OFFICES, 1st floor (four in one block) 16 to 19, Connaught Road Central (with use of lift).
Apply to— "A. B."
Care of Daily Press Office. [1949]

TO LET.

TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office, 14, Des Voeux Road Central, Top Floor, ROOM No. 1.
Apply to— Care of Daily Press Office. [1923]

WANTED.

FROM FEBRUARY, for one or two years. Fully furnished five or six-roomed HOUSE. Middle levels preferred.
Apply to— Box 1931,
Care of Daily Press Office. [1931]

WANTED.

MOTOR LAUNCH 25/30 ft., with speed of 10 knots. Must have good reliable engine and would be preferred with small cabin. Write with full particulars and price to— Box 1947,
Care of Daily Press Office. [1947]

WANTED.

CRANE DRIVERS for Electric Cranes, previous experience essential. Apply, stating qualifications and age, to— TROLOPE & COLLS, LTD.,
P. O. Box 359, Shanghai. [1966]

WANTED.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE FOR PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE PEKING-HANKOW LINE of the

Chinese Government Railways invites sealed proposals for "BRIDGE CONTRACTORS" for Designing and Building a New Steel Bridge about 2,800 meters in length across the Yellow River (Hwang-Ho). Proposals will be received up to Noon of JUNE 30th, 1921, at the Office of Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking, China. Plans, rules and specifications can be obtained from the following Offices:

Peking—Peking-Hankow Railway, American, British, Belgian, French, Italian and Japanese Legations.

Foreign—Chinese Legations, Washington, London, Brussels, Paris, Rome and Tokyo.

All applications for same must be accompanied with \$5.

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

[1919]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1603 for Two Shares Numbered 46491/46492 standing in the Register in the name of LUE YUE SAM (deceased) late of Hongkong having been LOST—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 5th day of January, 1921, new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 3rd, 1920. [1866]

A. G. DA ROCHA

AUCTIONEER, SUBVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

No. 24, D'Aguiar Street, Telephone No. 2982.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS—
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS—
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS—
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SUBVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

No. 24, D'Aguiar Street, Telephone No. 2982.

FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned have for Sale,
2,000 POUNDS, VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY ASSORTED CHOCOLATES.
The above are packed in 1lb, 1lb and 2 lb Boxes.
Just for Xmas Season!!!
TERMS—Cash on Delivery.

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

HIGH-CLASS PERFUMERY.

We have received fresh stocks of the latest FRENCH PERFUMES from Coty, Dubarry, Chiris, and other high-class perfumers—which include their choicest examples: Single bottles, Cases of 2 bottles, Caskets of 2 and 3 bottles. Series of Eau de Cologne and Lavender Water.

Roger & Gallets Perfume in caskets of 2 and 3 bottles.

Coffrets of Perfume Soap and Powder.

At very reasonable prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

TELEPHONE 16.

DEATHS.

IRELAND.—On December 25th, 1920, at 29, Austin Road, Kowloon, GEORGE IRELAND, Works Manager, The China Light and Power Co., (1918). Aged 46 years. [1975]

NORTHCOTE.—On December 27th, at "Idleleigh," Bowen Road, Emily Mowbray, the dearly loved wife of MOWBRAY STAFFORD NORTHCOTE. [1976]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Voeux Rd., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 29th, 1920.

CHINA'S BIRTH-RATE AND THE FAMINE.

We do not know whether many authorities on China would be prepared to entirely endorse Mr. J. O. P. BLAND's dictum as to the causes of famine in China which we reproduce in another column from the London Observer. Mr. BLAND expresses the opinion that so long as China maintains a birth-rate which is estimated at 55 per thousand, or over, the only possible alternative to these periodical visitations would be emigration, and this would have to be on such a scale as would speedily over-run and overfill the habitable globe. Given sufficiency of food and elbow-room, he says, the population of China, maintaining its present birth-rate, would double itself by natural increase in about twenty years. In other words, by the end of the present century, it would amount to 2,500 millions, that is to say more than the present population of the globe, and far more than its soil can support.

The first observation on this which it occurs to us to make is that the unreliability of Chinese statistics in the past has made all such calculations as Mr. BLAND places upon them very untrustworthy. Taking, for instance, the population statistics we find that reputable authorities have differed widely in their estimates, the difference showing a range of over one hundred millions. In these times we are beginning to get more reliable estimates on which future statisticians may be able to base more trustworthy conclusions than has been

possible hitherto. The Chinese Postal Administration went to considerable trouble last year to obtain an estimate of the population, recourse being had to the assistance of the provincial officials, which in most cases was willingly accorded, and the result gave a total of 437,679,314, but this total did not include one hsien and Mongolia in the Peking district; three hsien in the Manchuria district; and the province of Tibet. The estimate corresponds fairly closely to the official estimates given in the Directory and Chronicle for the current year. It may be said, then, that the total area of Chinese territory, which is estimated at 4,278,353 square miles, has a population of about 440,000,000 persons. How Mr. BLAND gets his estimate of the birth-rate in China we do not know. It is, at best, a wild guess.

But accepting his calculations as to the rate of increase in the population of China, must we necessarily accept the deduction that emigration is the only possible alternative to these periodical famines? Anyone who has travelled over China must agree with the China Year Book when it says that China, as a whole, is far from being over-populated and only in the most highly-favoured districts does the density of population approximate that of some European countries. China, indeed, is nothing like as densely populated as India. In some parts of Chinese territory the population is very sparse indeed. In Mongolia, for example, it works out at two persons to the square mile, and in Chinese Turkestan to only four to the square mile. Population is densest along the fertile valleys of the Yellow River and the Yangtze, and it is described as "most scattered" along the border provinces of Kansu, Szechuan, Yunnan and Kwangsi, where geographical conditions as well as tribal feuds have helped to thin the population. It will thus be seen that there is yet plenty of room in China before the population need necessarily overflow beyond her own borders in any greater stream than it does at the present time. Mr. BLAND says that "as a matter of sober fact, the benevolent activities of our missionary societies to reduce the death rate, by the prevention of infanticide and the checking of disease, actually serve in the end to aggravate the pressure of population upon its food supply and to increase the severity of the inevitably resultant catastrophes." He does not go so far as to advise that the Chinese should be left alone by the missionaries, but he avers that what is needed for the prevention, or, at least, the mitigation of these scourges, is organized educational propaganda, directed first against polygamy and the marriage of minors and the unit, and next, towards such a limitation of the birth-rate as shall approximate to the standard in civilized countries. No doubt, all this is desirable, but there are other means of preventing these natural calamities which can be more readily applied. One of the most obvious is to cover the country with a network of railways. Though 30,000,000 people have been brought to the verge of starvation by the present famine, we do not hear that food enough is not to be obtained in China to meet their wants if only they could be quickly reached. Means of rapid transportation form one of the most obvious ways of mitigating these calamities. Enlightened Chinese recognize that the great calamities of flood and famine which periodically cause so much distress and loss of life in China are largely preventable, and they are beginning to take the measures which should, in time, greatly mitigate, if they do not entirely prevent, these frightful calamities. Another consideration we may suggest is that before the end of the present century it is highly probable that China will have taken high rank in the world as an industrial and manufacturing country rather than the agricultural country she is now. Her population will tend more and more to concentrate in large cities. It cannot be said that the limit of food production has yet been reached in China, and if the growth of her population outstrips her capacity to feed the people from her own soil, it would not necessarily compel the people to emigrate; it would mean that—just as England has done—she could draw upon the food which other countries, like the great agricultural territories of Russia and Canada, would probably still be able to supply, if need be, in ever-growing abundance. But it has yet to be proved that under a proper administration of her territories China would not still, for many decades, be able to grow all the food her growing population would require. Mr. BLAND's striking article raises, however, an interesting subject for general speculation and one which may be strongly recommended for earnest study especially by the Chinese statesmen who undertake the duty and responsibility of shaping the nation's destinies.

The South Manchuria Railway has donated a million yen to the famine relief funds, and a subscription fund is being opened at Dairen.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending December 11th amounted to 90,058 tons, and the sales, during the period, to 82,919 tons.

Scotsmen are reminded by an advertisement in another column that the list of subscriptions to the Scottish National War Memorial closes in Hongkong on December 31st.

The attention of Master Masons is directed to the announcement among our to-day's advertisements respecting the annual meeting of the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China.

It is stated in the vernacular press of Canton that in the last few weeks some two million dollars' worth of smuggled salt, unlicensed salt transportation junka, and property used in connection with the smuggling trade were captured by the Salt Preventive Service.

A Tientsin paper states that a fairly large number of cases of small-pox are reported from the famine refugee-camp at Nankai, near Tientsin. Efforts are being made to segregate the suspects, and this is entailing much extra labour on the small body of relief workers.

It is stated from Copenhagen that experiments on the Danish National Railways with Chinese, American and African coal are proving unsatisfactory. The inferior quality of the coal involves in some cases as much as two hours' delay in a hundred miles, and trains have had to be stopped while the fires were cleared.

A Chinese woman, living in Water Street, West Point, has reported to the police that on the evening of December 27th, five men, one armed with a revolver and the others with daggers, entered her house, bound her and the other inmates of the house and ransacked the premises. The robbers got away with a quantity of clothing and jewellery.

China's second national University is to be established at Nanking. The project has been approved by the Board of Education and the Cabinet. It is of interest to those who have visited or live in Nanking to know that Mr. Chang Booching, owner of the former Nanyang Exhibition Ground, is thinking of giving this large estate to the new University.

According to a Chinese news agency report, the Kwangsi Party, under Mr. Xung-bien, before leaving Canton last October, borrowed more than a million taels, from different native banks and local firms, giving miscellaneous taxes as security. The interest promised was exceedingly high, the monthly rate running from 10 to 15 per cent, or an annual interest of from 120 to 180 per cent.

The Canton Times says: "There are now some \$300,000 worth of the new Provincial Bank of Kwangtung notes on the market. They are being accepted at par value, as the notes may be redeemed at the counter of the Bank or at any one of the ten agencies in different parts of the city. The notes are also legal tender for the payment of Government dues. The Bank is daily receiving about \$90,000 from different sources."

The Shanghai Race Club's lottery machines were put to a new use, last week, when they were found a convenient means of giving effect to the decision at the last ratepayers' meeting to close the licensed houses of Shanghai within five years by annual drawings. The houses on the roll were all numbered, the numbers put into one of the drums and drawn under the supervision of Mr. S. Eissenstein, Judge Skinner Turner, and representatives of the Municipal Council and the Police.

The following is taken from the Malayian Leader:—Rumour has it that the principals of some of the biggest business houses and rubber companies in the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements are preparing to form a combine with a capital variously estimated at from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000. It is said that the intention is to acquire all the existing stocks of rubber and issue credit notes that will pass into ordinary currency against the ultimate sale of these stocks at a price that it will be possible for Malaya to draw in its own favour when expected demand for the commodity is revived.

The Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations announced the marriage on November 21st, at the Chinese Legation in Brussels, of Mr. V. Wellington Koo, the first representative of China, and a young Chinese-Japanese lady, Hsueh-ling, daughter of Ootungnan, a member of the Japs, and largely interested in the sugar trade. The lady has lived a good deal in London, as also has her sister, and was known as the Countess Hoey Angot Oaulfield Baker. She has quite recently been the plaintiff in a divorce action in the Law Courts against her husband. The divorce was issued on October 25th last.

In the person of Mr. W. D. Kraft, an attorney of the Standard Oil Company of New York, a very popular member of the American community is leaving the Colony this morning by the Pacific Mail liner Colombia. Mr. Kraft has spent many years in the service of the Company in the Far East, several of them in Hongkong, and he is now retiring. Socially, as well as in business, Mr. Kraft will be greatly missed. His favourite recreation has been golf, and a week-end session, passed which did not see Mr. Kraft enjoying himself on the Fanning links. He leaves behind him a great many friends who wish him well. Mr. Kraft is deeply sensible of the fact he is severing and does not leave the Colony without many pangs of regret.

BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY.

The Bandman Company are extending their season by one more night, and by special request will give "The Rotters" again on Friday night, the 31st inst.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PLIGHT OF RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

PLAIN TALK BY FRENCH JOURNALS.

PARIS, December 27th.

The remnants of General Wrangel's Army, which are scattered over Constantinople, Yugo-Slavia and Tunis, are becoming a source of anxiety. The conditions of 30,000 refugees in Cattaro, especially, are disquieting, owing to the ravages of typhus, the absence of accommodation and lack of communications in the country, which is a rocky desert.

French newspapers declare that France cannot indefinitely provide the wants of 70,000 Russians, who must find work to earn their living, instead of complaining.

GERMAN GRIEVANCES.

AILED BY FOREIGN MINISTER.

BERLIN, December 27th.

The Foreign Minister, Herr von Simons, in an article in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, declares that the more the Treaty of Versailles is carried into effect the worse becomes the position of the German people, and he complains, especially, of the Allies hindering the maintenance of civil order by preventing the co-operation of various volunteer organisations. He believes, however, that the businesslike proceedings of the Reparations experts at Brussels indicate that Germany's war debt will be fixed within reasonable limits.

CLYDE ENGINEERING OUTPUT.

TANGIBLE REDUCTION.

LONDON, December 27th.

The shipbuilding and engineering output of the Clyde works in 1920 was as follows:—263 vessels of 669,900 tons were launched and 403,917 horse-power machinery constructed for merchantmen, as compared with 379 vessels of 652,454 tons and 1,500,000 horse-power machinery last year.

CRISIS IN FIUME.

FLAG HALF-MASTED ON THE CAPITOL.

ROME, December 27th.

So far the Italian Regulars have lost 30 killed and 100 wounded in the fighting against D'Annunzio's Legionaries. The latter have broken up four bridges on the Rhaia river.

The Municipal Council in Rome has adjourned, after ordering the flag on the Capitol to be half-masted as an expression of its anxiety regarding events in Fiume.

EARLIER CABLES.

LEGIONARIES IN COLLISION WITH ITALIAN FORCES.

ROME, December 27th.

Signor D'Annunzio's defiance of the Italian Government has resulted in an outbreak of hostilities involving considerable casualties. The Government's proclamation of a blockade was answered, on December 22nd, by a note from Signor D'Annunzio's foreign secretary declaring a state of war. Simultaneously Signor D'Annunzio's legionaries disembarked in the vicinity of Zara, where a carabinieri was killed and several were wounded in the course of a skirmish. Thereupon the general advance of the Italian Regulars was ordered. They crossed the frontiers of the Quarnero Regency, where they halted on December 25th in the hope that the legionaries, who had retreated inside the city, would come to their senses, but artillery and machine-gun fire was directed upon them, thirty casualties resulting.

Thereupon the Regulars, on the morning of December 26th occupied the outskirts of Fiume, accomplishing, in the words of the official communiqué, "a painful duty with loyalty and discipline." Meanwhile the attempts of Signor D'Annunzio to debauch the Fleet failed. A party boarded the cruiser *Maratia* at Zara, but, instead of being received with open arms, was captured and handed over to the authorities at Ancona. Part of the population of Fiume rose against Signor D'Annunzio, but was suppressed with bloodshed.

Aeroplanes dropped leaflets over Fiume on December 27th urging a cessation of the fratricidal strife. A telegram from Zara states that the legionaries at San Marco are maintaining a constant machine-gun and rifle fire upon the Slav coastal population.

FIUME OUTPOSTS OCCUPIED.

A message from Trieste states that, in consequence of the threatening attitude of the leaders at Fiume, General Cavaglia, on December 22nd, ordered the occupation of the advanced posts around the port, which was carried out on December 25th, after fighting in which the Italian forces lost 5 killed and 30 wounded.

FRANCE IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

DELEGATE'S STATEMENT BEFORE COMMITTEE.

PARIS, December 25th.

A Havas message says:—

Before the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, the former Premier, Mr. Viviani, gave an account of his mission to the Assembly of the League of Nations, laying stress on the striking tribute of respect and admiration paid to France by the other nations throughout the conference and the prominent part played by M. Leon Bourgeois, the head of the French delegation, whose learning and prudence were recognized and honoured by all. Mr. Viviani stated that France had every body's support respecting her claims for compensation from Germany, the attitude of England, Spain and the South American Republics being especially friendly. Mr. Viviani expressed the opinion that an entente of the three great democracies—Great Britain, France, and the United States, is essential to peace, concluding with the statement that he would do his utmost towards that end.

FRENCH TRADE CRISIS.

MINISTER'S CONFERENCE WITH BUILDERS.

PARIS, December 25th.

A Havas message says:—M. Jourdain, the Minister of Labour, is actively engaged in looking for practical means of settling, or at least alleviating, the present trade crisis. M. Jourdain, yesterday, personally attended a meeting which he had arranged between representatives of the building trade and the allied industries, every representative thus having an opportunity of discussing views with the Minister and of making suggestions. The representatives expressed the opinion that coal prices were still the chief cause of the present abnormal price of building material, such as lime, cement and bricks, yet upon the Minister's request they agreed to lower prices at once as much as possible. The representatives also laid stress upon the scarcity of skilled labour, and asked the Minister to open special shops for the training of foremen, where discharged soldiers should be admitted by preference.

BRITISH REFUGEES FROM RUSSIA.

PROFESSOR'S EXCITING EXPERIENCES.

HLSINROOS, December 27th.

Forty British refugees from Russia have arrived at Hangoo, en route for Hull. They include Professor Sharpe Wilson, of Petrograd University, who should have accompanied the first British contingent last March, but who was arrested a few days before the day of his departure and sentenced to a year's hard labour on a charge connected with two "spies," Victor Buckley and Paul Dukes. The former died in a Bolshevik prison in February, and the latter went to England two years ago. Professor Wilson has now been released, but another Englishman, named Sykes, was arrested last year and condemned to be shot, but the sentence was commuted. It is hoped that he will soon be repatriated.

THE IRISH UPHEAVAL.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS AT DANCE.

LONDON, December 27th.

A dance in which armed civilians were participating was suppressed at Bruff, Limerick, within the martial-law area, this morning. The approaching forces were fired on by the dancers, and a policeman was killed. The fire was returned, five dancers being killed. The civilian sentries at the dancing-hall were overpowered and 138 persons were arrested and taken to Limerick.

CORK EXAMINER'S MACHINERY DESTROYED.

LONDON, December 27th.

Thirty armed and masked men entered the offices of the *Cork Examiner* on Christmas Eve. They smashed the machinery and wrecked parts of the buildings with explosives. The *Hibernian Bank*, Drogheda, was burgled, £26,000 being stolen.

CONFERENCE IN BERLIN.

AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE MEETS GERMAN MINISTERS.

BERLIN, December 25th.

Senator McCormick, representing the President elect, Mr. Harding, has arrived and conferred with President Ebert and Herr von Simons.

BOLSHIEVİK "AMBASSADOR."

TO CANCELL CONTRACTS IN AMERICA.

COPENHAGEN, December 25th.

A message from Moscow states that M. Tchitcherine has cabled M. Martens, the Bolshevik Ambassador in Washington, who has been ordered to be deported, acknowledging the intimation of the latter's expulsion and ordering him to cancel all contracts with America firms.

OFFICIALS ENTERTAINED BY THE CHINESE COMMUNITY.

INTERESTING SPEECHES.

Members of the Chinese community, last night, gave a dinner at the Kam Ling Hotel to the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E., and the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., to wish them well on the occasion of their impending departure on leave of absence.

Mr. Fletcher, who since the Hon. Mr. Oland Severn's departure on leave has held the office of Colonial Secretary, has been in the Colony since 1901, and was home last from June, 1914, to March, 1915. Mr. Hallifax has been in the Government service since 1897 and was appointed to his present position of Secretary for Chinese Affairs in 1912.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak presided at the dinner, and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook was deputy chairman. The other hosts numbered nearly 100 leading members of the Chinese community and in addition to the guests of the evening the visitors included—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Reginald Stubbs, K.C.M.G., His Honour H. H. J. Gompertz, The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E., The Hon. Mr. O. McI. Messer, O.B.E., The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., The Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., His Honour Mr. J. R. Wood, The Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, Dr. G. P. Jordan, Mr. W. G. Lay, Mr. D'Arcy Addison, M.V.O., L.S.O., Mr. P. J. W. Dehouse, C.I.E., Mr. F. Maitland, Mr. E. G. Jamieson, Mr. W. D. Kraft, Mr. G. M. Young, Lieut.-Col. R. M. Cross, R.G.A., Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Mr. T. H. King, Mr. N. L. Smith, Captain J. E. Warner, and Captain H. S. McGrath.

The following was the menu at the banquet:—

THE MENU.

Bird's Nest Soup.
Fried Garoupa.
Shark's Fin in Chicken Sauce.
Pâté de Foie Gras and Chicken.
Gold and Silver Pigeon Eggs.
Roast Quail.
Asparagus in Chicken Sauce.
"Golden Cash."
"Yee-Foo" Noodles.
Rice Mèlange.
Almond Cream.
Assorted Pastry.

By permission of Col. J. B. Wyndham, the band of the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, under the conductorship of Bandmaster J. W. Eaton, played selections during the evening.

The toast of "The King" was proposed by the CHAIRMAN, and that of "The President of China," by H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

"THE PRINCIPAL GUESTS."

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU-PAK, in proposing the toast of "The Principal Guests," said:—Your Excellency and gentlemen—Essentially men of deeds rather than of words, our two principal guests, I am sure, will not thank me for a long speech, but I will not fail to say a few words to you. I will therefore be brief. Nor will I make up for my brevity with thick patches of platitudes, knowing how painfully, though beautifully, these gentlemen can blush. (Laughter.) I will therefore be merciful. After these double assurances, I seem to hear a faint murmur of approval from one end of this table to the other, and I accept of a distinct look of relief on the faces of both our honoured guests. (More laughter.)—Though I myself the pleasure of saying a few words—just a few words—about the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher and the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax. In these two gentlemen the Chinese feel that they have not only two of the most capable and upright officials ruling over them, but also two sympathetic friends—(applause)—friends who are genuinely interested in and uphold the general community, and upon whom the public can place their implicit reliance at all times, especially in times of trouble and difficulties. Mr. Fletcher is perhaps not personally known to all those who are here to do him honour this evening, but the fact that such a large and representative number of the Chinese community are present is sufficient testimony to the high esteem and regard in which they hold him. (Applause.) Mr. Hallifax is, of course, well known to the leading Chinese in the Colony, by reason of his official position. There is perhaps not a single one of the hosts at this festive board who is not personally acquainted with him. He is "father-and-mother" to the Chinese, and to him the Chinese generally turn in their time of perplexity. His office is the fountain-head from which spring most of the policies that shape the destiny of at least half a million souls; and his every act and every word is of the greatest importance to the welfare of the Chinese population who are not altogether deficient in critical opinion. And Mr. Hallifax has come out of this ordeal with credit to himself and satisfaction to those whose interests it is his duty to safeguard and foster. (Applause.) You may not think this a very difficult feat, but if you were put in his seat, and had to face, as he has to face, the innumerable problems that arise in the course of his daily duties, the intricate web of native customs and prejudices, and the claims and counter-claims of petty politics that seem so important to the players but so meaningless to the onlookers—if you had to face all these things, you would wonder by what mysterious tricks he has succeeded in holding on to his job for so many years, and preserving his still youthful looks. (Laughter and applause.)—Well, gentlemen, true to my words, I have spared the tender feelings of our two honoured guests as much as I possibly could without incurring the blame of those who have commissioned me to act as their spokesman. I believe I cannot

better voice their sentiments than express the wish that Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Hallifax will come back to us. (Applause.)—We want them, and, wanting them, we wish them a pleasant voyage, a pleasant holiday, and, thereafter, a pleasant passage out here again with redoubled vigour and strength. (Applause.)—Your Excellency and gentlemen, I have the honour to pledge to you the health of the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher and the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax. (Applause.)

THE HON. MR. FLETCHER'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, responding, said:—Your Excellency, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—I regard it as a very high compliment that this gathering, which is so fully representative of the Chinese community, has done me the honour to invite me to be one of the principal guests to-night. Your Chairman has referred to me—I think he said—as a sympathetic friend to the general interest and the welfare of the Chinese community, and I venture to hope that this description has at least some small foundation in fact. It is almost exactly nineteen years today since I arrived in Hongkong, and my most permanent impression—formed first when I went to Canton to study Cantonese and deepened with the passing years—is one of respect for the admirable consistency of the Chinese character in its attitude towards and outlook upon life. The Chinese, as a race, prefer, I think, permanent institutions that have stood the test of time and experience. They do not easily follow after strange gods, nor are they readily led into rash experiments. I think they have set their faces against disturbing elements and they stand fast for good law and good order. I have referred, gentlemen, to the time which I spent in Canton, and I may here confess a personal grievance which I have against the Chinese. I think it really unfair that the Chinese should have a language so difficult that practically no European can learn it thoroughly; to speak it, and find almost as much difficulty in getting to read and to write it. My experience, I must say, has been that it is a most difficult language to master, and I remember meeting once a most distinguished Chinese scholar who was visiting the Colony. He was talking to me on the subject, and he referred to a popular superstition to the effect that if a European wanted to learn Chinese thoroughly, he must spend his whole time and devote practically his whole life to its mastery, and that it was likely that he would lose his reason in the process. And he went on to say, "I know that all those distinguished Chinese scholars are mad. I am a fair scholar myself, and I am mad also." (Laughter.)—Well, Mr. Chairman, I may say that the principal defect as regards the difficulty of learning Chinese is the obstacle which the absence of it imposes on casual and intimate personal intercourse in the social and business life of the Colony. You have mentioned, Mr. Chairman, the reliance which the Chinese public place on the Government in times of trial and difficulty, and I must confess to a comforting sense that the Chinese public do consider that the Government does its best, with all its faults, to work with a single eye to the interests of the Colony as a whole. (Applause.)—I hope, I may venture to add, that they also give credit to the Colonial Secretary for trying his best, according to his lights and limitations, to do his job without fear or favour, affection or ill-will, as the saying goes. I take this opportunity to thank both the Chinese and European communities for their very great assistance and for their forbearance. I wish you, Mr. Chairman, and all the Chinese community a very happy and very prosperous New Year. (Applause.)

THE HON. MR. HALLIFAX.

The Hon. Mr. HALLIFAX said he wished to associate himself very cordially with the sentiments and thanks that Mr. Fletcher had just expressed. It was extremely pleasant to see the evidence of the good feeling existing between the Chinese community and the Government service. He was especially gratified because he was aware there had been criticisms and suggestions that he was not quite fair in the administration of his office, in dealing with the English-speaking portion of the Chinese community. He would like to make to this representative gathering explanations which had been accepted when made to individuals. It was common ground that the Chinese as a whole had a very intense dislike of officials, and especially of any official relations with officials. The term "official" had come to have a most unpleasant sound in Chinese ears. This curious sentiment had been nursed through centuries, and it had had the result that the Chinese—the sections of one of the most important sections of the community—had so entrenched himself in his counting of dynasties to get him out, and make him realise his duties to the public and to himself. This feeling still existed in Hongkong, though there were a large and growing number of exceptions. Even on the Committee that managed the charities the high proportion of sleeping partners to active members called for regret, but at any rate it had been shown that a knowledge of English was not necessary for good work in the Colony. (Applause.) As there was no one else doing it, a necessary result was that these gentlemen did

more than their share of duties that ought to be spread throughout their section of the community. (Hear, hear.) Aided by the official ignorance of the language, a false proportion in the representation had grown up. What was needed was that the Chinese-speaking merchant should come forward and give his views without the intervention of any intermediary. Those who had learned to speak English well must, of necessity, in a place like Hongkong, have their views tinged with English ideas, and it was just this English tinge-speaking for his Office—that they wanted to get rid of; they wanted any English idea that was put forward to be criticised from the purely Chinese point of view. Only in that way would the dislike of officialdom be broken down—that dislike which had driven men to hide in the counting-house and pay rather too much attention to the account book. If the Chinese merchants would come out more and more and help actively, a good custom would be established, which would certainly be for the good of the Colony and might go far beyond its borders. (Applause.)—He did not think, in what he had said, that he had been in any way unfair to the English-speaking Chinese. By right of his acquirements and of his successes he had easy access to officials and to others, and for the very same reason he could not be neglected or overlooked. The Government must continue to depend on him and ask for his services. The Government was asking for more work from him, work of a peculiarly unselfish and patriotic nature; they wanted him to assist in bringing out the Chinese-speaking merchants and they wanted to bring him to a closer sense of his responsibilities to the public and, incidentally, of his own personal interests. The S.C.A. office was established solely, he believed, to enable the residents who knew no English to deal, as directly as might be, with some member of the Government. (Laughter.)—Of course, (remarked Mr. Hallifax), "the Secretary for Chinese Affairs should be able to make a speech of this nature in the Chinese language. He can't, I'm sorry to say." (Laughter.)

"But there still remains the fact that if any resident wishes to deal, personally and privately, with me, if he will forgive my shortcomings, we can always somehow manage to get there. If you will excuse my using going language, I have been told that my short game in the language is good enough, but if I try the long game I am often in the rough and generally out of bounds." (Laughter.)

He had said quite honestly his line of action. (Laughter.)—Mr. Hallifax, he hoped that the Chinese would accept it as an acquittal of the charge of unfairness, in the same way that individuals had already accepted it. There was no trick in it; he had no trick in the management of his office. (Laughter.)—He was grateful for a good many things to Sir Henry May and to the members of one thing Sir Henry told him on arrival: "Don't be blind in the conduct of your office." (Laughter.)—He thought over the words, and he endeavoured to be to try and get the confidence of those with whom he had to deal, and to do that he must get into much closer touch with a large proportion of that half-million to which reference had been made—much more than half of whom had not yet got "father-and-mother" ideas and perhaps looked upon him still as an official enemy. In conclusion, Mr. Hallifax said he was deeply sensible of the honour that the Chinese community had paid the officials and the Government service in general in extending that invitation. Just to justify his position as Secretary for Chinese Affairs he would use his "short game" to the extent of two words: "Tsoi Kin" (au revoir) and "Yam Sing" (drink your wine). (Applause.)

OUR OTHER GUESTS.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, in proposing the health of "Our Other Guests," said:—Your Excellency and gentlemen—Almost exactly ten months ago, in this hotel, in this very hall, and on an occasion similar in character to that of this evening, I had to perform a task in no way different from the duty now assigned to me. Such a function can repeat itself as often as circumstances call for it, without in any way losing the keen edge of the pleasure which it imparts; but a speech on the same theme, to be delivered by the same person, whose power of inventiveness, like mine, is undeveloped, cannot stand the same recurring process. (Laughter.)—Having this in mind, I at first declined to undertake the job, but our worthy Chairman, would not let me off. I then thought of making my old speech over again, but a kind friend reminded me that, though human memory might be short, the newspaper files would make convenient witnesses. (Laughter.)—That friendly reminder dispelled my last hope. And so I am now standing before you without anything new or interesting to say. But fortunately for me, I have still one idea, one sentiment, left—a sentiment which, though as old as this Colony itself, will assuredly commend itself to you all. It is the sentiment that governs of this nature in which the East and the West join hands, as it were, in a spirit of good fellowship, must do incalculable good to the Colony. (Applause.)—And their value is greatly enhanced, as on this occasion, by the gracious presence of our revered Governor. (Applause.)—On the last occasion I alluded to, His Excellency did us a similar honour, which testifies to the interest he takes in our welfare. Need I say that the hope of this evening highly appreciates, as must do the whole Chinese community, and they are no less appreciative of the compliment which the other

distinguished guests have paid us by participating in this function. (Applause.)—I am not going to tell each of them what a fine fellow he is. (Laughter.)—It is unnecessary. All that I am going to do is to thank them on behalf of my fellow-boat and myself for their presence, and to assure them of our high esteem and regard. (Applause.)—With these few uninteresting but sincere remarks, I will call upon my compatriots to drink to the health of our other guests, associating with the toast the name of Sir Reginald Stubbs, who by his rare qualities has already won the admiration of the whole community. (Applause.)

H.E. THE GOVERNOR REPLIES FOR OTHER GUESTS.

His Excellency THE GOVERNOR said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—I think that, on the occasion to which Mr. Ho Fook has so eloquently alluded, I must have responded on behalf of the other guests, and I feel quite sure that I said then the appropriate things to say, and that if I were to repeat them I should, as Mr. Ho Fook said, be convicted by the files of the local Press of repeating myself, a thing which I should be very sorry to do, and I am sure you would be sorry too. I will, therefore, only say, on behalf of my fellow guests, that we thank you very much for having given us the opportunity of being present to meet so many prominent members of the Chinese community and do honour to our distinguished colleagues, Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Hallifax. It is a pleasure to all of us to be present on these occasions and to testify in that way, as Mr. Ho Fook has said, to the unity of the people of Hongkong in general—Chinese and Europeans. I feel sure that the sentiments of mutual esteem are those which animate us on occasions of this kind. Speaking for myself and the Government, I should like to emphasise a remark of Mr. Fletcher's with regard to the duty of the Chinese towards the Government. I have been associated with Government for a good many years, and I regret to say that I find that criticism in the West generally starts from the assumption that the Government has always got some ulterior motive, and that it is a motive that would probably not bear investigation. I have not found that amongst the Chinese. I have always found that they regard us as, possibly, rather a stupid people, but as a people who really endeavour to do their best, and a people whom it had pleased Providence to put in control. I am very glad that the Chinese should have that feeling, and as they have that feeling it means that their comments and criticisms are helpful. After all that is the one excuse for comment and criticism. I think that if you refer to the remarks I made ten months ago you will probably find there everything which I ought to say on this occasion, and I shall not detain you further, but merely express, on behalf of my fellow guests, thanks for your hospitality and our appreciation of the opportunity which you have given us to meet you. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Justice GOMPERTZ said:—Your Excellency, Mr. Chairman and all our kind hosts—I may say that when I accepted your very kind invitation to attend here to-night, I did not expect I would have to get up and make a speech. I am but one of the other guests, one of the "also-ones." But it is a very pleasant task that I should ask you to drink the health of a special Chairman. His native language is Chinese, and he must, therefore, speak it better than he does English, but I for one find it difficult to believe that he can speak any language better than he does our own. I do not want to weary you with long iteration. As a sage told us long ago, "The Queen's Road from end to end is paved with good intentions." (Laughter.)—But on behalf of your guests to-night, our kind hosts, I ask you, and I ask my fellow guests to join with you in thanking Mr. Lau Chu-pak. (Applause.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIAMSE PRINCE IN PARIS.

PARIS, December 25th.

The Union of Iron, Steel and Mining Industries, gave a luncheon in honour of the "Siamse" Prince Purahatra. The French Minister of Public Works was present.

The Chinese Consulate in Italy is in need of raw silk. An importer has decided to ship raw silk from China to Italy. He suggests that the Italian Government should maintain the reputation of Chinese silk in foreign markets, and that it should establish a silk rearing station in Shanghai to examine silk for exportation so as to prevent the adulteration of inferior materials into the shipments for foreign markets.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

December 27th.

Tai Sze Ma, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Chan Chau, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Yau Fat.

December 28th.

Bendora, British str., 2,567 tons, Capt. Calley, from Dalny, with a cargo of wheat.—Gibb Livingstone & Co.
Euryalus, British str., 3,303 tons, Capt. Sinclair, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—M.M. & Co.

Nagano Maru, Japanese str., 4,324 tons, Capt. Takeda, from Kobe and Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Sapporo Maru, Japanese str., 1,530 tons, Capt. Kamata, from Samarang, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Shan Shing, Chinese str., 207 tons, Capt. do Souza, from K. O. Wan, with a general cargo.—Po On S.S. Co.

Tyndarus, British str., 7,171 tons, Capt. France, from Manila, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

December 29th.

Chip Shing, British str., 1,100 tons, Capt. Simpson, from Hongkong, with a cargo of coal.—J.M. & Co.

Changlu, British str., 1,338 tons, Capt. Leitch, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Chongva, Chinese str., 558 tons, Capt. Fletcher, from Pakhoi, with a general cargo.—Hing Lee.

Hara Maru, Japanese str., 2,277 tons, Capt. Aoki, from Ching Wan Tao, with a cargo of coal.—Dodwell & Co.

Iyo Maru, Japanese str., 3,667 tons, Capt. Hirata, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Tanda, British str., 4,236 tons, Capt. Stockwell, from Moji, with a general cargo.—M.M. & Co.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Yokohama on December 28th, and is due at Hongkong on January 3th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Bangooko Maru* (Bou-bay line) left Osaka on December 27th, and is expected here on January 10th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Mishima Maru* (Europa line) left London on December 24th, and is expected here on February 1st.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Kora Maru* arrived at Yokohama on December 28th, and sailed yesterday for Honolulu and San Francisco.

The "Ben" Line s.s. *Benworth* from Antwerp, Middlesbrough and London, left Singapore for this port on 27th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on January 4th.

The R.M.S. *Montague* arrived at Shanghai on December 27th, left the next day, and is due at Hongkong on December 31st (7 a.m.).

The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Nagasaki on December 28th, and was due at Shanghai on December 27th.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Orizaba* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 24th instant at 8 a.m., and is due here to-day at 8 a.m.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Bremsa* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 24th instant at 10 a.m., and is due here at noon, to-day.

The s.s. *Menor* (Blue Funnel line) left Suez on December 23rd, and is due here on January 16th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Arrives due January 8th.
Anchises due January 8th.
Cap. Finisterre (N.Y.K.) from Liverpool, due January 28th.

Crosskeys from Seattle, due January 1st.
Duquesne from New York, due February 2nd.

Edgar from Seattle, due January 24th.
Empress of Asia due about January 7th.

Empress of Japan due December 31st.
Glenlivet due about January 3rd.

Koto Maru (Calcutta line), due Jan. 2nd.
Kumano Maru from London, due January 15th.

Lynah due January 15th.
Monte due January 20th.

Monte due December 31st.
Monte due from Portland, Ore, due Jan. 15th.

Providence due January 5th.
Tampa Maru due January 2nd.

Tokio Maru (Calcutta line), due January 8th.
Yokohama Maru (European line), due January 10th.

Schodack from New York, due January 10th.
Tamba Maru (European line), due January 20th.

Tengo Maru due January 5th.
Tokio Maru (Calcutta line), due January 8th.

Yokohama Maru due December 28th.
Yokohama Maru (European line), due January 10th.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

(via Suez or Panama)

For NEW YORK

"GAELIC PRINCE" ... 30th January (via Panama).

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS, WITHEY & CO., LIMITED,

Telephone 3165.

Telegrams "Furness."

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING" ... January 13th.

"VICTORIA" ... February 10th.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., D

117, Cross Street, Singapore.

CLEARANCES.

December 28th.

Arabia Maru, for Tacoma.
Bendora, for Port Said.
Colombo, for San Francisco.

Hector, for Shanghai.
Iyo Maru, for London.
Kaifong, for Haiphong.

Kung Hony, for Shanghai.
Lai Sang, for Kobe.
Montague, for Portland.

Nagano Maru, for New York.
Athena, for Shanghai.
Seang Wei, for Rangoon.

Shan Shing, for K. C. Wan.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 28th at 11.45.—No returns from Vladivostok, Guam or Japanese stations.

Pressure has increased moderately along the east coast of China. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.

The anti-cyclone over N. China has increased in intensity.

Conditions are still unsettled over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 107.66 inches against an average of 82.08 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Dustfall ... FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ... N.E. winds, fresh; fine to cloudy.

Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, strong.

South coast of China between ... The same as Hongkong and Lamochy.

South coast of China between ... The same as Hongkong and Hainan.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, December 28th.

	Previous Day	On Date	At Date
	27th	28th	29th
Barometer	30.01	30.06	30.07
Temperature	68	68	70
Humidity	79	89	80
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	4	3	3
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0	0	0

Highest open-air Temperature on 27th ... 63
Lowest open-air Temperature on 28th ... 63

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR DECEMBER.

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
28th	7.03	5.49
29th	7.03	5.49
31st	7.04	5.49

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From December 28th to January 4th, 1921.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Wed	29	1.15 a.m.	4.9	5.35 p.m.	0.9
Thur	30	0.17 a.m.	7.3	7.13 p.m.	1.4
Fri	31	1.15 a.m.	6.5	6.40 p.m.	2.6
Satur	1	3.58 a.m.	5.2	7.43 p.m.	1.9
Sun	2	3.32 a.m.	5.8	8.55 p.m.	2.9
Mon	3	4.34 a.m.	5.1	9.43 p.m.	3.9
Tues	4	4.55 a.m.	5.8	11.18 p.m.	3.4
	5	5.22 a.m.	6.7	10.40 a.m.	2.3
	6	5.45 a.m.	6.2	11.20 a.m.	3.4

VETARZO
DR. LE GUERIN
VETERINARY SURGEON
117, Cross Street, Singapore.

C.P. & S.

HONGKONG & VANCOUVER

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
For Vancouver, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings.

NEW YORK & OR BOSTON

via Suez or Panama Canals at Owners' Option.

S.S. "BOSTON CASUAL" ... about end of January

LLOYD TRIESTINO

For SHANGHAI

S.S. "PILSNA" ... on or about 7th January.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Taking Cargo (on through Bills of Lading for LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBIA

PORTS

SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO

S.S. "NIPPON" ... on or about 16th January.

S.S. "PILSNA" ... on or about 8th February.

Passenger's Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAPAN

S.S. "HOKUTO MARU" ... on or about 20th January.

For JAVA

S.S. "BOHEO MARU" ... sailing on or about 3rd Jan.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(NANYO YUSEN KAISHA)

Steamship Service Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo or Passengers Bill of Lading for SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

via Suez or Panama Canals at Owners' Option.

In conjunction with the

UNION CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND-APAC-LINES

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

110

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILING FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports

Cargo to Orizaba from U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific

and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

TASIMA MARU ... Thursday, 29th Jan., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Wednesday, 28th Jan., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said and Marseilles.

IYO MARU ... Wednesday, 29th Dec., at 11 a.m.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 7th Jan., at 11 a.m.

SHIMIZU MARU ... Friday, 21st Jan., at 11 a.m.

TASIMA MARU ... Friday, 21st Jan., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM via Suez

SHIMIZU MARU ... Wednesday, 18th January.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

It is carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELA GOA, BOMBAY (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipments at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agent."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ESBJERG (DENMARK).
"CITY OF FLORENCE" 7th Feb.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to BANK & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
PAKHAI & HAIPHONG	"HAIKONG"	On 18th Dec. 10 A.M.
HONGKONG	"PAKHAI"	On 18th Dec. 11 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"HAIKONG"	On 19th Dec. 4 P.M.
SWATOW, HANGHAI & DAIREN	"WIEU"	On 20th Dec. D'light.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 20th Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"TEAN"	On 1st Jan. 4 P.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENGIOU"	On 4th Jan. 9 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent saloon accommodations. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all (Europe and Northern China Ports). Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wampoa.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIKONG"	—	Capt. W. C. Parnore	WEDDAY, Dec. 28th at 12 Noon.
"HAIKONG"	—	Capt. J. B. Thomson	TUESDAY, Jan. 4th at 12 Noon.
"HAIKONG"	—	Capt. A. E. Stewart	TUESDAY, Jan. 3rd at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hanks Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LIPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN R.R. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong	via	4th Jan.
"ROMEO"	via Panama	10th Jan.
"LAOMEDON"	via Suez	32nd Jan.
"AGAMEMNON"	via Suez	1st Mar.
"KENTUCKY"	calls at Boston	

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
GILES & CO., CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN &

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA.

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

SS.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SICILIA"	6,700	1st Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"BREMER"	11,500	12th Jan.	Marseilles & London.
"DILWARA"	8,400	13th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"FLASSY"	7,240	28th Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"BANCA" (Cargo)	6,000	31st Jan.	do.
"DELTA"	8,000	4th Feb.	do.
"DINARA"	5,400	7th Feb.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"LAHORE" (Cargo)	5,300	14th Feb.	do.
"ALFORD" (Cargo)	5,300	27th Feb.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA"	7,900	30th Dec. 1 P.M.	Calcutta via S'port & E'ggon.
"EURYALUS"	—	30th Dec. 5 A.M.	Amoy.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Jan.	Sandakan, Thursday Island.
"KANOWNA"	7,400	16th Feb.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Mar.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"DILWARA"	8,400	20th Dec. Noon.	Shanghai only.
"DELTA"	8,000	4th Jan.	Japan direct.
"LAHORE"	5,300	13th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Class Passengers may travel by K.L.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"KAYE MARU" — — — — — Wednesday, 5th Jan.BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS
DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"PANAMA MARU" — — — — — Sunday, 9th Jan.BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"BIRMA MARU" — — — — — Friday, 7th Jan.SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.
"SHIRAN MARU" — — — — — Sunday, 2nd Jan.SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.
"VANCOUVER" — — — — — Wednesday, 29th Dec.VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA
via Manila and Shanghai—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago and St. Paul Railway.
"ARABIA MARU" — — — — — Wednesday, 29th Dec.NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan, Port, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.
"AMUR MARU" — — — — — 27th Jan. 1922.NEW ORLEANS LINE.
"HAMBURG MARU" — — — — — Monday, 7th Feb.JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NANKING MARU" — — — — — Thursday, 7th Feb.KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.
"AMAKURA MARU" — — — — — Sunday, 2nd Jan.TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
"BORHU MARU" — — — — — Thursday, 30th Dec.For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YAHODA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.
Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIWAN"	20th Dec.	3rd Jan. 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo loaded through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents. [42]

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"SHIRAKA MARU"	20,000	Dec. 31st.
"SHINTO MARU"	22,000	Jan. 13th.
"SHINTO MARU"	22,000	Feb. 7th.
"FURUKA MARU"	20,000	Feb. 24th.
"KORRA MARU"	20,000	Mar. 7th.

* Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALLA

CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ANTOFAGASTA & IQUIQUE

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDALUSIA ROUTE TO BURGOS AND

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"KIYO MARU"	17,300	Jan. 15th. 1922.
"ANYO MARU"	13,700	March 13th.
"SHIYO MARU"	14,000	May 12th.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,
King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.Agents at Canton:
Messrs. T. M. GRIFITH, LTD.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"ARMAND BEHIC" 10,000	On or about 16th Jan.
	"PORTHOS" 10,000	On or about 5th Feb.

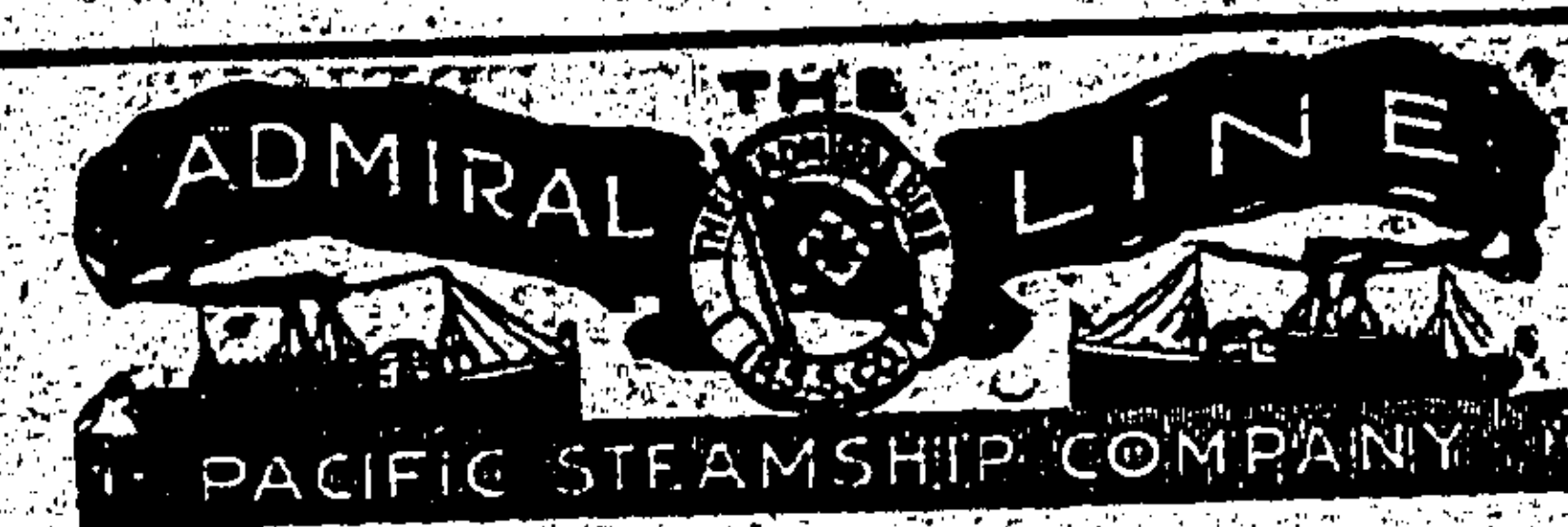
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ	"AMAZONE" 10,000	On or about 2nd Jan.
PORT SAID	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	On or about 18th Jan.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE
Operating the following P.S. Shipping Lines SteamersFor SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, & VANCOUVER
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).
"GROESBECK" — — — — — About Dec. 31st.
"EDMORE" — — — — — About Jan. 24th.For PORTLAND direct
(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).
"PAWLET" — — — — — About Mar. 7th.

Through bills of lading issued in Standard Oceanic ports.

For Freight and Particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2475. Fifth Floor, HONG KONG.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers

"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA"
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD VESSEL

For SAN FRANCISCO.

SHANGHAI-HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Costa Rica, etc.

For full information apply to—
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
Hotel Marlborough
Cable Address "SOLANO"
Telephone 141

